No. 51.

DEP. OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
U. C. W.
Aberystwyth
WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK

THE TREATMENT OF THE GREEK PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

appointed at the request of the

GREEK RED CROSS.

WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES
ABERYSTWYTH

THE ANGLO-HELLENIC LEAGUE,
53 & 54, CHANCERY LANE, W.C. 2.

1923

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES ABERYSTWYTH
WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK

THE following pages contain the Report of the International Commission appointed to investigate the sufferings undergone by the Greek prisoners in Asia Minor—a plain unvarnished tale of the kind of treatment to which the Greek and Armenian races have been subjected for centuries. It has been impossible in the space at our disposal to publish the evidence in full. Portions of this evidence will be found at the end, sufficient to substantiate the main conclusions. The story of some of these horrors has been submitted by Mr. Harold Spender to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who replied as follows:—

"From Lord Curzon.

"Foreign Office,
"*June* 4, 1923.

"Dear Mr. SPENDER,

"Many thanks for your letter of May 30 enclosing further evidence of the terrible treatment to which the Greek prisoners appear to have been subjected in Turkey.

"I have already received numerous other reports on the same subject, and you may rest assured that every possible effort will be made, as occasion offers, to obtain some alleviation of the lot of those prisoners who still remain in Turkish hands.

"I am,
"Yours very truly,
"(*Signed*) CURZON."

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To this letter Mr. Spender answered thus :—

"DEAR LORD CURZON,—Thank you very much for your letter, and for the spirit of humanity which it displays—so rare in these dark ages.

"I was reading a speech of Cromwell's on the Massacre of the Vaudois, and I came across this passage :—

"'To be indifferent to such doings is a great sin, and a deeper sin still is to be blind to them from policy and ambition.'

"I believe that to be still true to-day.

"Yours very truly,

"(*Signed*) HAROLD SPENDER."

To those who have the patience to read through these pages the conclusion will be inevitable that the Turk who decimated the Kut prisoners, and who has committed the horrors herein related, is the Unspeakable Turk of Abdul Hamid quite unchanged. Well may the Lausanne correspondent of the *Times* exclaim (July 20, 1923):—"All such evidence as can be obtained here confirms the belief that the new Turk is but the old, and that the coming era of enlightenment and brotherly love in Turkey, for which it is the correct thing officially to hope, will be from the foreigner's point of view at best a humiliating, and at worst a bloody, chaos."

The outlook is not hopeful.

N. EUMORFOPOULOS,
Hon. Secretary Anglo-Hellenic League.

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FOREWORD BY THE GREEK RED CROSS.

The Greek Red Cross was deeply touched by the piteous state in which the Greek prisoners arrived from Asia Minor. A summary inquiry revealed facts of such revolting character that the Greek Red Cross felt the necessity of an inquiry being made by a committee whose composition would carry weight abroad. The committee thus set up was composed of the following gentlemen:—

France: M. Emmanuel Roche.
Great Britain: Major E. De Lacy Barton.
Greece: Prof. A. Andreades.
Italy: General Guido Gandini.
Sweden: M. N. Ljungborg.
Switzerland: M. André Petit-Mermet.

In publishing the report of this Commission the Greek Red Cross wishes to express its admiration of the zeal and devotion with which the members of the Commission have accomplished the heavy task so kindly undertaken by them. They have spared neither time nor trouble; they have further gone on several occasions to the lazaretto at Salamis to witness the arrival of prisoners, an act accompanied by a certain amount of danger in view of the contagious diseases rampant among the prisoners.

The inquiry has been carried out thoroughly and carefully. The Red Crescent published yesterday in Constantinople a report giving the number of Greek prisoners still in Asia

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Minor as 350 officers and 4,277 rank and file. These numbers confirm the calculations as to the number of missing given below, and hence testify to the care with which the inquiry has been undertaken.

The Greek Red Cross wishes to express to the members of the Commission its deep gratitude for the trouble they have taken and its conviction that the facts they relate will attract the attention of every reader.

JOHN ATHANASAKI,
President of the Greek Red Cross.

Athens, June 26, 1923.

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THE TREATMENT OF THE GREEK PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY APPOINTED BY THE GREEK RED CROSS.

To the President of the Greek Red Cross.

SIR,—The International Commission appointed by the initiative of the Greek Red Cross met in April, 1923, and immediately began its inquiry.

Of the witnesses heard it has kept shorthand copies of the evidence of more than forty witnesses, a list of whom will be found in Appendix A. The character of the witnesses and the deeds at which they were present led to this selection.

The Commission has also—although only in a subsidiary way—taken account of the dossier collected by the Greek Red Cross. The Commission has checked the correctness of the facts related. The list of the Greek Red Cross witnesses will be found in Appendix B. It will be found to consist almost entirely of men in the ranks.

Our inquiry proves that both officers and men have equally undergone hardships. As, however, the treatment has been different in the two cases, our report is naturally divided into two chapters.

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CHAPTER I.

FATE OF THE OFFICERS.

A.—The 1,500 Officers Missing.

The question of the officers required separate treatment, if only for the fact that more than two-thirds have disappeared without leaving a trace. In the case of the rank and file it is known how the majority have perished.

On this essential point no doubt can subsist.

In October last, the Turkish Ministry of War, in a communiqué to which it gave great publicity, claimed that the Turks had taken prisoners 2,050 officers, of whom 4 were generals and 250 officers of field rank. These numbers are not far from the truth. The Greek military authorities give the names of 2,251 missing officers (of these 2,066 belong to the infantry). There can thus be no doubt that more than 2,000 officers were made prisoners. Of these 340 have returned to Greece, while roughly 400 are still in the various camps in Asia Minor. *Thus, according to the Greek figures,* 1,511 *are missing—according to the Turkish figures this number becomes* 1,310.

How is it that the Turkish authorities are able to give no information as to the fâte of these officers? Their silence confirms the rumours current in Asia Minor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eliades, commanding the artillery of the 11th Division, stayed several days at Magnesia before

embarking at Smyrna. He heard from sure sources that two convoys of officers, consisting of ninety and forty men respectively, were massacred by machine-guns close to Magnesia, shortly after their capitulation. Every officer passing through Magnesia heard the same story. Sergeant Savas heard it in October from the lips of Greek soldiers who had to bury the corpses of one of the convoys.

Lieutenant Kleomenes in his evidence states: "All of us at Kir-Shehir were much struck by the observation that, while hundreds of officers had been taken prisoners, not even half the number were among us. Later, when returning, we learnt the reason; we heard that whole convoys of officers had been exterminated. From all sides we were assured that two convoys were massacred near Magnesia, and they even pointed out the ravine where one of the convoys was interred. Several persons at Magnesia assured us that Lieutenant-Colonel Philippou had been hanged. Several Greek officers at Smyrna, whose names I hold at the disposal of the Commission (but not for publication, as they are still prisoners) informed me that, with the exception of about forty sent towards the end of March to the camp at Talas, all the officers captured in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, *amounting to several hundreds*, were sent at different dates towards Kir-Shehir. They asked news of them, and were surprised to hear *from us* that they had never arrived at that town."

B.—The Tragedy at Ushak and at Eski-Shehir.

The suspicion that the officers above-mentioned were massacred when on the way to Kir-Shehir is confirmed by the experiences of two convoys which arrived at that town after undergoing murderous attacks. Some of these officers have now returned to Greece and state that on September 2, when at Ushak, the Turkish authorities allowed the crowd to

enter the ground floor of a house where eight officers were guarded. These officers were carried off, and nothing further has been heard of them. Among them were: Captain Zagorianatos, Lieutenant Kyriakatos, Captain (Engin.) Machaïras, Captain Tsokopoulos, Lieutenant Papaïoannou, and Adjutant Granitsas. The following day their comrades saw in the streets of Ushak the nude body of one of the officers brutally mutilated. His blood-stained cap was lying by his side, while his stripes had been stuffed into his mouth.

The following incident is more serious still, as the events happened long after the capitulation. The convoy of officers of the 11th Division made prisoners at Mudania when at a distance of a kilometre from Eski-Shehir was attacked by an infuriated crowd. Colonel Eliades says: "Of the 240 officers composing the convoy sixty-four were wounded, two of them (Dr. Foustanos and Captain Argyriou) very seriously with a stiletto, the other sixty-two seriously enough for them to be treated at the Red Crescent Hospital." Army Surgeon Papaïoannou has given further details concerning the wounds of these men.

Dr. Pavlou states that at this hospital almost all the medical necessaries were missing, e.g., surgical instruments, vaccine for tetanus, clean bandages, &c. In fact, the patients were abandoned to their fate. Luckily fortune favoured them in this respect.

The troops accompanying the convoy made no attempts to protect it, on the contrary they encouraged the crowd. The commanding officer had disappeared. The arrival of a single officer put an end to these bloody scenes. The witnesses point out that the Turk of Asia Minor is so disciplined that attacks such as the above could not have taken place unless encouraged by those in authority. At Ushak the attack took place after a patriotic speech by Kemal Pacha.

C.—The Attacks when on the March.

The attack at Eski-Shehir just mentioned was in reality only the culminating point of a series of regrettable scenes, which were repeated so often that they cannot have been due to chance. The officers of the 11th Division when going from Brusa to Eski-Shehir were taken, without necessity, through a large number of towns and villages. Everywhere they were received with cries of anger, while stones, broken bottles, rotten eggs, and other missiles were thrown at them. General Kladas protested at Brusa against such treatment being meted out to his officers. In answer a blow from the butt-end of a rifle was aimed at him. He escaped this by stepping aside. The Turk (a non-commissioned officer) accompanied this blow with the remark: "It is not you but I who am now the Pacha." We shall speak later of the manner in which Captain Kolokouris and Lieutenant Karapanos met their death, while other officers were wounded.

So much for the convoy that left Brusa. The one that left Ushak underwent worse treatment, as the officers were attacked with sticks of wood and rods of iron, in addition to the other missiles. At Sivri-Hissar women took part in the attacks. Again in this case the route unnecessarily passed through a large number of villages. The witnesses attribute these deviations of route to the desire of the Turkish authorities to parade their victory for the benefit of the peasants. Nevertheless, such behaviour is a flagrant violation of the laws of war, and is all the more outrageous if we take into account the maltreatment of the officers and the humiliations to which they were subjected. To mention only one instance. At Kutaia the convoys were forced to pass under triumphal arches and cry: Long Live Kemal. This form of organized reception occurred everywhere. The inhabitants were notified in advance of the arrival of a convoy,

sometimes by rifle-fire. The Turkish officers and soldiers naturally took no measures to prevent attacks on the prisoners. A list, certainly incomplete, will be found later of the Greek officers who have been maltreated by their official guardians.

The officers also encouraged the most fantastic charges against their prisoners. Thus, at Sivri-Hissar Captain Menglidis was arrested as an Armenian of that town. As a matter of fact, Captain Menglidis was born at Janina (Epeiros), and had never set foot in Sivri-Hissar. Again, Lieutenant Aerakis, a native of Crete, was kept in prison for two months, because a Turk had "recognized" him as a native of Magnesia.

D.—The Scenes at Angora.

The scenes that repeatedly occurred at Angora were even more striking. This town being the seat of government could, of course, easily be kept in order. On the contrary the power of the government was used to render the position of the officers more humiliating. They had to traverse the town eight in a rank. When passing in front of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies they had to take off their caps and cry: "Long Live Mustafa Kemal." This gave rise to many painful incidents. On September 28 Lieutenant-Colonel Katsanos was whipped by a Turkish officer of police because he replaced his cap too soon. Shortly afterwards Colonel Bakalopoulos was struck in the face as he marched at the head of a convoy of prisoners. Two of our witnesses, Drs. Dimitsas and Georgantopoulos, were hit on the head and on the body with the butt-end of a rifle. Similar incidents happened in the case of other officers whose names are known, e.g., Major Drossinos and Lieutenants Kolionas, Fournarakos and Vitalis.

Stones were hurled at them all along the route. They fell on the convoy thick as hail when passing under the

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triumphal arches and before the Chamber of Deputies. There the men throwing them were dressed like Europeans; some care had obviously been taken over their toilet. The witnesses think they were here dealing with the Deputies themselves and the high functionaries of the government.

E.—Other Examples of the Maltreatment of Officers.

"As Lieutenant Karapanos was wearing under his trousers only summer 'shorts,' he refused to give up to a Turkish soldier his former garment. The soldier bayonetted Karapanos in the neck. Karapanos died the following day in the Hospital at Brusa. The same day Captain Zolokouris died there from blows with a rifle received under the same circumstances" (Colonel Eliades).

With reference to the incidents that occurred when the officers were being led through Ushak by Captain Ferrouch Bey, Dr. Georgantopoulos states in his evidence: "Of the two hundred officers imprisoned in the same building nearly a third bore visible traces (open wounds, tumours) of the attacks of which we had just been the victims. Two of us (Lieutenant Soldatos and Adjutant Psaras) were seriously wounded in the head and chest, while Lieutenant Anagnostopoulos bled profusely from wounds in the head." The same witness says that Lieutenant Raftopoulos, Captain Koumbouras, and other officers were similarly wounded when on the march from Tsaï to Bitsa.

Captain Menglidis deposes that he himself was struck with a thick stick at Kula (near Philadelphia).

On September 6, a Turkish corporal struck Lieutenant Papadopoulos, because the latter refused to give up his trousers. On September 19, Major Frangias was beaten for the same reason. Major Kadavras was cruelly struck on the neck with a whip. Captain Fournarakis received

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blows on the knees for refusing to hand over his boots. Major Matsoukas was kicked in the stomach, while Army Surgeon Krithinos was punched in the face for the same reason. Lieutenant Glyniadakis was wounded in the head with a blow from a stone. Lieutenant Zaphiriou was boxed on the ears by a Turkish officer for protesting against the treatment to which he and his fellow officers were subjected.

Army Surgeon Krithinos points out that many officers, including himself, were suffering from wounds on the feet, as their boots and shoes had been taken away. Other witnesses confirm this statement. Lieutenant Angelopoulos gives a list of officers that he saw with his own eyes marching without any footgear and half naked.

The witnesses also give the names of numerous officers that were forced with the whip to transport the luggage of Turkish officers and load it on the waggons.

F.—Systematic Confiscation of Officers' Effects.

It has been seen that the maltreatment of the officers frequently occurred when their clothes were being taken away. This process was usually preceded by a confiscation of precious objects. When on the march a further confiscation took place of any objects that might have been saved. Appended are a few details.

As soon as the officers were taken prisoners, they were formed into groups and asked by a Turkish officer to give up any money they possessed, their watches, or other precious objects (some of these Turks have been identified). The pretext given was that these objects should be placed in safety. A register was kept of the confiscated goods, and a promise given that they would be restored. After arrival at Kir-Shehir, some of the Greek officers naively asked for their belongings. They were answered that they would have to get Turkish witnesses to prove the truth of their statements.

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Sometimes the Turk showed a certain amount of sincerity. Thus, a captain, speaking in Greek to Lieutenant Kleomenes, told him when taking his pocket-book with 1,000 drachmas: "I shall keep this as a souvenir" (the last word in French).

Important sums were thus collected by the Turks. The Colonel of the 50th Regiment of Infantry (15th Division) collected 65,000 drachmas and 26 watches. From Dr. Dimitsas alone 8,000 drachmas were taken away, as well as a gold watch and chain. Lieutenant Kleomenes says that watches, especially wrist-watches, were *much sought* after.

The removal of clothing first took place when the Greeks were taken prisoners. It was useless to complain to the superior officers, as it was obvious that the latter also were wearing Greek clothing. A more systematic confiscation took place later. It was a common practice for an officer to be awakened during the night by a soldier who, pointing with his bayonet to some article, exclaimed "tsikar" (Turkish for "take it off"). Woe betide him who refused. A rag of sorts was given in exchange. All this was done by the soldier, not for himself, but for the benefit of his officer.

Despite everything, some officers had managed to hide various precious objects. A third confiscation, therefore, took place later. An exceptional case is cited of an officer of high rank, named Emin, who was touched at the sight, and restored half the goods collected. As recompense he requested that his old watch should be exchanged for a "Zenith" watch in the possession of one of the prisoners.

G.—Further Privations and Sufferings.

With very rare exceptions, the officers remained without overcoats, without boots or shoes, without tunics, sometimes even without trousers—semi-clothed as they were, having only sacks or rags to clothe them, they had to proceed in

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this state to Kir-Shehir. The voyage was rendered the more arduous for the following reasons:—

(1) The food given to the men was insufficient. Often they only received a ration of "bouglour" (boiled wheat), a ration of totally insufficient quantity. On many days they got practically no food at all. The Commandant of Ushak attempts to justify the reduction of the ration to dry bread *during four days* by stating that this was done without his knowledge (statement by Colonel Maratheas).

(2) During the night they were crowded together in filthy rooms of totally insufficient dimensions, even in stables from which the animals had only just been taken out. Sometimes, although the season was advanced, they were left in open Decauville waggons.

(3) Travelling took place frequently on foot and with forced marches. This was particularly painful for officers of advanced age and others who were suffering from various illnesses. The Turkish doctors showed no pity. The witness, Dr. Pavlou, states:—

"At Afium the Turks crowded fifty-five to sixty officers into a single waggon. We remained there for five or six days covered with vermin and dying of hunger, sleepless, suffering from the cold and the rain. Such torments are indescribable."

If to all this we add the excesses committed by their guards, the attacks by the peasants, and the humiliations of all sorts, it will be agreed that officers have never been treated in a similar manner in a modern war.

H.—The Camp at Kir-Shehir.

The Turks made a good deal of fuss about this camp in which most of the officers were concentrated. With the help of correspondents who were disposed favourably to them they wished to impress people abroad that the Greek officers were satisfied with their lot. This was not so.

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The deposition of Colonel Maratheas shows how such correspondence was written. An American lady, Miss Billings, wrote abroad that the Greek officers had expressed to her their gratitude for the way in which they were treated; she even gave to the camp authorities a signed note to the same effect. Colonel Maratheas states that this lady paid a very hurried visit to the camp on February 20, 1923, and only spoke to General Trikoupes, who, far from expressing his gratitude, complained bitterly of the way in which the officers were treated at the camp, and explained to her the attacks of which they were the victims when on the march.

In the first place, the officers were exploited most shamelessly. A Cretan Mussulman, named Djavet Binhassakis, who spoke Greek very well, had by the payment of T3,000 acquired the monopoly of victualling the officers. The latter could only apply to him for all necessaries. Binhassakis made them pay three, four, or even ten times the prices of the goods provided. This exploitation was made the easier by the fact that the officers received their pay, not in cash, but in a kind of paper currency. No one but Binhassakis was allowed to deal with these cheques.

The prisoners were practically helpless; the money sent by their families did not reach them except on very rare occasions. Some of the officers received *a part* of the money sent them but only at the moment of liberation. The Turks have attempted to throw on the Greek Banks the responsibility for these irregularities. But one of our witnesses, Lieutenant Kleomenes, points out that the money sent to him from Paris by his cousin, Aliberti, had no better fate. Georgantopoulos formally accuses the Turks of cashing the postal orders by forging the signatures of the persons to whom these were addressed. He also accuses the Turkish soldiers of burning letters from Athens. The complaints about correspondence with Greece are unanimous. News

of their families rarely reached the prisoners. This was particularly hard to bear, because they were deprived of all books and newspapers; they were kept closely confined and not permitted to circulate in the town.

But the humiliations to which they were subjected were much more painful. Only seventeen Greek soldiers were detached for the service of so many hundreds of officers. Four of these soldiers acted as orderlies to the four generals; the rest had to cook the officers' food and to serve the Turks, so that the officers were forced to do everything for themselves, including the cleaning of the foodstuffs and the washing down of the rooms.

This state of affairs was made official by an order of the day emanating from Captain Emin Bey. We reproduce this Order of the Day from the evidence of Colonel Maratheas and Lieutenant Angelopoulos:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

(1) Rooms occupied by officers must be swept out three times a day by the officers themselves.

(2) Officers will themselves wash once a week the floors of the rooms they occupy.

(3) Windows overlooking the road and the passages, as well as all doors, are only to be opened at the bugle call for one hour only.

(4) All foodstuffs must be cleaned in the kitchen.

(5) Convalescent officers must wash in the lavatories used by the officers in good health and not in their rooms.

Every infraction of the present Order will be severely punished.

KIR-SHEHIR, March 26, 1923.

EMIN,

Camp Commandant.

Witnesses state that life at the camp was much harder after the appointment of this officer.

With regard to Emin, Captain Polymenopoulos says: "Captain Emin, who as a prisoner in Greece during 1912 and 1913 was free to circulate in Tripolis and Kalamata, showed his ingratitude by the infamous brutality with which he treated us. Every day he devised some means of humiliating the Greek prisoners. For example: washing the floors; monthly deduction of £3 per officer (retained for various false expenses); arbitrary imposition of heavy fines; upkeep by the prisoners of his (Emin's) own family and of all the officers of his entourage—all these measures were due to this Turk who is nothing less than the most shameless rascal in a land of brigands."

Various witnesses point out that in consequence of the Laws of War Emin was disqualified from occupying the post of Camp Commandant, as he had already been a prisoner in Greece.

Lieutenant Angelopoulos gives the following further details: "The officers of lower rank were employed for various menial services. They were made to carry stones from a ruined house to the barracks, while the Turks hurled insults at them. They were forced to clean the stables, removing the dung with their hands, and to carry water to the stables. All this was done under the superintendence of Turkish soldiers. The Turks also employed officers to carry the pots containing our food from the kitchen to the hospital where we were guarded. I was myself employed for this service as well as Lieutenants Pavlakis, Astrakis, Sakorafos, and Stromatas, and the Adjutant Canis."

Dr. Dimitsas further states that while the main building at Kir-Shehir was comparatively good, but too small for the number of officers kept there, the four other houses used were miserable buildings. It was impossible to keep them clean

as the necessary means were inadequate; in particular there was an insufficient supply of water.

In spite of all this the health of the officers was not seriously affected. Drs. Dimitsas and Georgantopoulos attribute this to the measures taken by the Greek doctor Mavraghanis who took special measures to prevent an outbreak of typhus. Only one officer died, namely Major Papantonopoulos. His funeral caused outrageous scenes. As soon as he was buried, the population broke the Cross which was placed on his tomb and, after exhuming the body, removed his clothing. This took place on December 24.

I.—The Return.

Further suffering awaited the prisoners as they returned across Asia Minor. At the beginning of February, it was announced that a certain number of the prisoners would be exchanged. These were formed into convoys who travelled on foot despite the snow. After marching for 115 kilometres (over seventy miles) they stopped at Eski-Maden. They were then taken back to Kir-Shehir. This occurred in the middle of winter. The cold was intense.

A few details from the journal of Colonel Maratheas will describe this situation clearly :—

"*Jan. 24th* (old style). The first convoy consisted of 20 field officers who led off in carriages and were followed on foot by about 48 officers of lower rank. Rain was falling and the cold was intense. The second convoy, with which I travelled, left on the 3rd of February. Many of us were worn out from lack of proper care. We were obliged to march over the snow; in 3 days we covered 115 kilometres (over 70 miles). We arrived at Eski-Maden, where several fell ill. On the following day an order reached us from Angora, in virtue of which the subalterns had to leave despite their extreme fatigue.

Through the intervention of Lieutenant Dzelal Bey, who promised that all our expenses would be regularized by the Turkish Service, we obtained credit from an inn-keeper. But the same day the Commandant of Eski-Maden, Captain Ali-Riza, informed us that an order from Angora ordered us to return to Kir-Shehir.

Feb. 12th. We left Eski-Maden after remaining there for 10 days shut up in four rooms. At the village of Hamid, 25 kilometres distant from Eski-Maden, a new order reached us from Angora at 10 o'clock at night to the effect that of the 21 field officers, ten should return again to Eski-Maden, while the other eleven should continue to Kir-Shehir. This of course, was carried out."

After two more months passed at Kir-Shehir, which were all the more painful because Emin had in the meantime been made commandant there, the officers whose exchange had been arranged started again for the Ægean Sea. On the march they were the victims of disgraceful exploitation. At Afium, the convoy of Colonel Maratheas found some officers whose names he mentions who had to sell their kit, as they were dying of hunger. Those of the officers who, before leaving Kir-Shehir, were lucky enough to be paid part of the money which had been sent them, saw a part their resources disappear into the pockets of the officers, as the latter had arranged with the inn-keepers to overcharge the prisoners. The same thing happened to all the convoys. Thus Captain Ahmed who was in charge of Dr. Menglidis' convoy demanded £1 per night from the prisoners. This money was supposed to be handed over to the peasants in whose houses the prisoners slept. The peasants, however, complained that they only received a derisory amount.

Colonel Maratheas who formed part of another convoy gives the following details :—

"The following characteristics show to what extent Mouaret

Bey who accompanied us was intent on gaining money. He had bought up food-stuffs and tobacco to resell to the Greek officers. At Ushak and at Philadelphia we were permitted to eat at the station restaurants. Prices had been doubled so that the half should go to Mouaret Bey. He was so distrustful and so afraid of being cheated by the waiters and even by the restaurant-keeper, that he himself made up the accounts and encashed half the total. This was in full view of the civilians who were taking their meals at the same time and of the Turkish soldiers who accompanied us."

In Smyrna 160 officers were crowded into a single room containing only fourteen mattresses. They remained there for three days completely shut in. They had to bribe the guardians if they wished to leave the room to get a little water or for other purposes.

J.—Other Camps.

The present report deals with the officers made prisoners in 1922 and concentrated at Kir-Shehir. But those who had previously fallen into the hands of the Turks suffered exactly the same privations and ill-treatment. This is brought out by one of our witnesses, Dr. Lazanas, who was captured at Sivri-Hissar on August 31, 1921.

Army-Surgeon Lazanas and his fifteen companions were concentrated at the camp of Talas (Kaisarie). They received no pay. Thanks to the British Captain Campbell, who was also a prisoner and lent them £3,300, they lived for nine months on this loan.

The Turkish officers in charge of the camp robbed without shame the goods sent by the Near East Relief Fund; they also confiscated most of the clothing and wraps sent by the Greek Government.

When Captain Campbell was set free, the Red Cross in Geneva heard of the situation of affairs at this camp and

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sent a mission under the orders of Dr. Rohrich. It arrived there in January 1922. The mere news of its arrival ameliorated the situation. The prisoners were moved to better quarters. The food improved, and the officers for the first time obtained their pay. As soon, however, as the Commission left, matters went back to the old state.

Dr. Lazanas complains that they took away all his instruments and medical supplies. The only instrument he had was a Gillette razor; with this he operated three times on Major Nikas who was severely wounded in the elbow and who still suffers from want of proper care. He is now in Athens in hospital, where our Commission visited him. His evidence confirms fully that of Dr. Lazanas, while adding further details.

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CHAPTER II.

FATE OF THE SOLDIERS.

A.—The Number of Missing.

According to the calculations of the Greek Ministry of War, 54,000 men were missing. The Turkish Official Communiqué stated that 32,000 Greek soldiers were captured. It is greatly to be feared that there is no real contradiction between these two figures. The Turks naturally counted only the prisoners concentrated in the camps; it appears from the evidence given that a very large number of prisoners were massacred after they had capitulated and before they finally reached the camps in which they were concentrated.

What then is the number of prisoners still alive? It is difficult to answer this point with certainty, as the Turkish authorities have never given the detailed information asked for. But it is certain that 9,500 have been restored and that those still remaining in Asia Minor are 5,000 to 6,000 at the maximum.

The total number of prisoners which Turkey has given up, or will give up in the future, will not in any case exceed 16,000, i.e., 16,000 less than the Turkish Communiqué gives as captured, and 38,000 less than the number of missing according to the Greek calculations. As the first number refers to those concentrated in the camps, the conclusion we are forced to is that quite apart from those that disappeared previous to this concentration, half the prisoners perished in the various camps between October, 1922, and May, 1923.

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It should be clearly realized that the soldiers were given up to the Greek Government in a state of health infinitely worse than was the case with the officers.

B.—The Condition of the Restored Prisoners.

Of the 9,500 soldiers who arrived at the Lazaretto of Salamis, more than 2,000 had need of immediate medical care. Of these, 700 were distributed among the hospitals, while 1,500 returned to their families. All the others were in a very unsatisfactory state of health. Dr. Karkas estimates that about 95% bore wounds or ulcers in the feet, as a result of lack of boots and of exposure to the cold. A very large number were suffering from chronic enteritis due to bad nutrition, while scurvy and stomatitis (often ulcerated), which are symptoms of anæmia, were very frequent. Other serious organic diseases were not infrequent. All the prisoners complained of having been constantly beaten, or even of having been wounded purposely. Many bore traces of these actions. In some cases the Turks had removed or attempted to remove teeth with gold filling (such gold filling is frequent among Greeks who have resided in the United States.)

All the prisoners arrived in Greece in a state of complete exhaustion. The doctors of the Lazaretto refer to them as living ghosts, or as walking skeletons. Many died from exhaustion shortly after disembarcation.

It must be remembered, too, that in accordance with the agreement arrived at, those who were suffering from contagious diseases and those who had had limbs amputated remained at Smyrna, so that the Commission had not before them some of the worst cases.

The members of the Commission could not help comparing the condition of the prisoners coming from Asia Minor with that of the Turkish prisoners returning there. The excellent condition of the latter attracted the attention of all who saw

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them. The Turkish prisoners took away with them large packages of belongings. The International Commission which presided over the exchange of prisoners states in its Minutes of April 5th: "The President testifies that the Greeks returned their prisoners of war in a *very satisfactory* state." (Compare also the conclusion of the present Report.)

The life of the Greek prisoners in Asia Minor formed one interminable series of tortures. To shorten this Report as far as possible, we shall only refer to two points, viz., the massacres at the beginning—"The Red Death," and the long-drawn out work of extermination—"The White Death."

I. The Red Death.

The massacres during the first weeks took place as a result of various causes:—

(1) Armed attacks by the Mussulman population, when on the march or after arrival in inhabited districts.

(2) Fire opened on the convoys by regular troops.

(3) Massacre of the stragglers by the troops accompanying the convoys, or by the peasants.

(4) Mass executions of the soldiers whose place of origin was Asia Minor.

(5) Handing over of prisoners to private persons who put them to death.

Before taking up these several points it is necessary to point out that the prisoners who suffered most were those who were captured towards the end of the operations either on the Sea of Marmora, or in the Smyrna district.

All the soldiers captured at Mudania are unanimous in calculating that the murders committed between Mudania and Brusa, and between Brusa and the concentration camp, reduced the numbers by nearly one-third, i.e., from 9,500 to 7,000.

The convoys transported from Smyrna into the interior

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(Nymphaion, Magnesia, Philadelphia) suffered considerably more. Many of these lost nearly half their effective numbers.

Quite at the beginning, the Turk, not yet sure of victory, did not commit so many atrocities, but even then the crimes committed far surpassed those of any other war of modern times. Without referring to the stripping of the prisoners and other excesses, murders of prisoners were the order of the day.

At Ushak, the prisoners on their arrival were attacked with such violence that 150 died immediately, or as a result of wounds received.

What happened at Ushak occurred also in its environs. Thus Dr. Dimitsas, who was imprisoned in a village an hour's distance from Ushak, says: I could hear the soldiers crying out under the blows of the Turks; it sounded like the cries of prisoners who were being massacred."

The 38th Infantary Regiment was made prisoner near Tulubunar and conducted to Konia. Between Tulubunar and Afium-Kara-Hissar, 300 soldiers were massacred, while 200 more perished between Afium and Konia.

In Smyrna itself prisoners were massacred in an enclosure behind the parade-ground.

Further, all the convoys without exception found the routes over which they passed covered with corpses. The work of extermination was thus general. To come to details:—

(1) *Attacks by the Local Population.*

These attacks repeatedly took place either on the route or at the different stopping-places, e.g., at Nymphaion, Magnesia, Kassaba, Salihli, and elsewhere.

Patelis' deposition gives a very clear idea of the way in which these massacres were carried out. His evidence is confirmed by that of all the other witnesses who formed part of the same convoys. He states:—

"I belonged to the 31st Regiment which followed the 18th commanded by Colonel Zenguinis. I was taken prisoner with my section on August 29, in the environs of Smyrna near Bunar-Bachi. We were immediately taken to Smyrna. There, viz., at Apano-Kastro, many of our men were put to death by Cretan Turks. We were again taken back to Bunar-Bachi. While returning there some 380 of our men were killed, some by volleys fired by the soldiers, others as a result of attacks by peasants and civilians. We arrived at Bunar-Bachi at sunset. We were shut up in a camp enclosed with barbed wire. Turkish soldiers and civilians visited us and beat us. As a result of blows received during the march, many of the prisoners succumbed to their wounds. Near our camp there was a pool of water through which the horses of the Turks passed. The prisoners drank from this water. We passed the night in this camp without food and without water. We had no wraps, and we were drenched with the rain that was falling. On the following day we were taken towards Magnesia; while on the march armed Turkish peasants attacked us. About half an hour from Magnesia another massacre took place. About 500 soldiers from Asia Minor were separated from us and, on the pretext that they would be sent to Smyrna, were led to the edge of a ravine and there killed to a man with machine guns. We heard the firing. I forgot to add that those who straggled during the morning were massacred. We arrived at Magnesia in the afternoon. We were 5,000 when captured, we were now no more than 1,500. The Turkish officers always encouraged the soldiers in their murderous work, and never attempted to stop them. While at Magnesia we were taken to a large trench in the town itself in which were piled the bodies of 300 murdered prisoners; these belonged to a previous convoy. These corpses were quite naked (the witness, asked again in what manner these prisoners had been killed, answered that

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they had had their throats cut). In the presence of these dead men they stripped us of everything leaving us only in our shirts and drawers; in some cases only the latter garment was left to the men. Our martyrdom was terminated by a regular bastinado inflicted by Turkish peasants and civilians who were present at this lugubrious scene. We were then shut up in a garden in which Turkish civilians, women, and children were allowed to enter. These pointed out some among us, who, they said, maltreated the Turks during the Greek occupation. These unfortunate individuals were without further process conducted to unknown destinations; it is easy to guess what became of them. I should add that while passing through villages, the peasants would throw at us potsherds or broken glass. As we had nothing on our feet the result may be imagined. We remained for two days in the garden I have just mentioned. We had no tents, we slept in the open. During these two days we were given neither food nor water. After five days they gave to each one of us half a loaf. Before we left, Turkish officers and civilians came to the garden, took away about 400 of us, shut them up in a house and set fire to it. On the following day I with some of my comrades were given the sad task of carrying away the corpses. I thus saw with my eyes what had happened and can attest the truth of this evidence. We buried the carbonized bodies in shallow trenches in the environs of Magnesia. There were some officers among them. From my phalanx six officers suffered the same fate. In the ruins of the burnt house I found a sub-lieutenant's cap. From this garden we were taken to another where there were other prisoners. They divided us up into several companies. Mine consisted of 1,300 men, and was directed to Philadelphia. During the march, which lasted three days, they gave us a metal bowl filled with a mixture of flour and wheat. The day after our departure we arrived at Kassaba and a day

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later at Salihli; on the third day we arrived at Philadelphia.

"At Salihli further massacres took place, especially among those who had served in the police during the Greek occupation of that town. These police were cut to pieces. We thus arrived at Philadelphia much diminished in numbers."

The friends of the Turks attempt to justify these atrocities by throwing the blame on popular indignation. But when one knows the disciplined character of the Turkish peasant, it seems impossible that such attacks would take place everywhere without an order emanating from above. The attitude of the Turkish officers is significant. Far from protecting the prisoners, they encouraged their men by crying *Bour* (strike).

The responsibility of the Turkish Military Authorities stands out even more clearly when we consider the second point.

(2) *Murders committed by Turkish Soldiers.*

These crimes were not restricted to isolated murders committed occasionally in the presence of Greek officers; they sometimes took the even more inexcusable form of extermination by volley firing.

Colonel Eliades, Army Surgeon Anagnostopoulos, and Captain L. Melas express their indignation because they saw with their own eyes the 18th Turkish Division firing thrice at intervals on a convoy of 2,500 prisoners immediately after the capitulation of Mudania, which took place on September 13, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. According to the most moderate calculations 300 soldiers were killed, and a large number wounded; of the latter eighty were severely wounded. These volleys were fired in the presence of General Halit Bey, Commander of the 3rd Turkish Corps, of Colonel Halit-Mula, Commander of the 1st Turkish Divi-

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sion, and of various other officers. But worse than this took place a few hours later. According to the evidence of twelve soldiers of the 11th Greek Division, the last convoys of this Division, setting out for Brusa, were fired on with machine guns.

Firing also took place on soldiers falling out of rank at springs or streams; drinking had been prohibited by the Turks, but Greek prisoners parched with thirst were forced to contravene the regulation.

(3) *Massacre of Stragglers and Isolated Men.*

The evidence is overwhelming that those who could not follow the convoy were put to death with the bayonet. The loiterers were all the more numerous because the convoys were marched at a very rapid pace, and the prisoners were worn out.

There is much evidence to prove that the great losses sustained by the Greek Division made prisoner at Mudania were due more to the massacre of the stragglers than to direct firing on the Division either by rifle or by machine-gun. The Turks, to justify the massacre of 370 other stragglers between Brusa and Susurlu, said that they lacked means of transport, and that they feared prisoners left behind would be carried off by Circassians and enrolled in their bands. This is, to say the least, a very singular manner of justifying such an inhuman departure from the laws of war. The excuse given is all the more improbable, because the Turks massacred in regions where there were no Circassians, and further the Circassians in the province of Brusa and Bali-Kesser were themselves being exterminated, and had thus much more urgent matters to attend to. In this connection it may be stated that M. Said-Soumad, president of the Circassian refugees in Athens (formerly a lawyer at Bali-Kesser), calculates that of 163,000 Circassians in the vilayet of Brusa

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possibly the tenth part has survived. Circassian refugees at Salonica have given to the League of Nations somewhat similar numbers, accompanied by circumstantial and horrible details as to the manner in which this extermination was carried out.

From the fate of stragglers from convoys captured in a regular manner we can guess that of the soldiers who, either isolated, or in small groups, attempted to reach the coast from the interior. In the rapid retreat of the Greek Army such groups were naturally numerous; very few escaped the peasants or the Turkish soldiers. Among those who escaped mention may be made of John Tsourakis, who was arrested by peasants not far from Brusa, but who was saved by the arrival of a Greek Battalion, not, however, before he had undergone an unmentionable mutilation of which we have evidence from the military hospital at Athens. The fifteen other men who accompanied him were massacred by the peasants.

The extermination of isolated soldiers and of small bodies of Greeks appears to have taken place in conformity with superior orders. Thus Dr. Vikopoulos states :—

" During the night that we passed between Kitchela and Tulu-Bunar, we heard firing at different points in the neighbourhood. We learnt that Turkish soldiers accompanied by armed peasants were searching the woods and the mountains of the district to exterminate soldiers who were attempting to hide. In conformity with the orders received, these were put to death even if they offered to capitulate."

(4) *Extermination of the Asia Minor Contingents.*

These soldiers came from that region of Turkey which was separated from it by the Treaty of Sèvres. They were called to arms by the Greek Government, and hence had themselves no responsibility in the matter. Nevertheless, once the con-

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voys were on the march the Turks called on the men from Asia Minor to fall out of rank and to form separate platoons. In the beginning they naively obeyed. Hence the dreadful massacres vouched for by Patelis and many others. Later they naturally refused to make themselves known, but informers would point them out; sometimes a passing resemblance was sufficient to send them to their doom. Errors were frequent and inexcusable. We have seen officers from Epeiros and from Crete arrested as Armenians, or as inhabitants of towns which they had never seen. From this it can be imagined what happened to the rank and file. Silivriotis mentions that from his convoy consisting of 5,000 men about 900 were detached at Magnesia as natives of Asia Minor. In making this distinction the Turks relied on complexion; those of a darker tint were considered as being natives of Asia Minor. Errors were sometimes voluntary, as the Turks wished to put to death as many Christians as possible. This brings us to our fifth point.

(5) *Handing over of Prisoners to Private Persons.*

When convoys passed through Smyrna and other towns, the inhabitants visited the place of detention and pointed out those against whom they had complaints. Such prisoners were then given up to them and massacred. This procedure naturally led to scandalous abuses. One of our witnesses, Captain Karavalis, mentions the case of Sergeant B. Hadjidakis who was his intimate friend and who was massacred at Philadelphia on the statement that he had violated in that town a Turkish woman; as a matter of fact Hadjidakis had never been to Philadelphia.

Another procedure, even more monstrous, consisted in selling prisoners to Turks who massacred them. The prices varied, but were never very high. Major Strimberg mentions the case of men sold at a price of £1 for ten of the prisoners

employed on the line between Usak and Philadelphia. Giftakos states that a woman at Sardis bought four prisoners for 20 piastres; in the Brusa district men were sold at 1 medjidie per head. Saragalas mentions that in his convoy the Commanding Officer was satisfied with a low price; it is true that this officer was a negro. A letter from a catholic priest, Dom P., published in the *Journal des Débats*, was read out by a member of the French Senate, M. Victor Berard, at a meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Paris. This letter throws a lugubrious light on the horror of these sales. This clergyman bases his information on the evidence of twenty-five catholics of Smyrna and its neighbourhood who were carried off to the interior as being Greeks, but returned to Smyrna when their nationality—French or Italian—was proved. Dom P. describes the events in exact conformity with the present report and adds:—

"The fury of the peasants took on an even more horrible form. They conceived the diabolical idea that their unexpected victory against the Christians should be celebrated by a *Courban* (sacrifice or holocaust) of one or two Christians in each village. To accomplish this end, they negotiated with the soldiers accompanying the convoy for the purchase of the prisoners. The soldiers did not ask for a very high price—the price asked for varied from a half to one Turkish pound."

Many prisoners were put to death in an atrocious manner. Some, after being severely wounded or mutilated, were buried alive.

Officers and doctors also describe the mutilations practised on the Greeks. Captain Menglidis reports:—

"From Ushak to Kula we took two days. All along the route I could see corpses lying about. It was impossible to say if these were civilians or soldiers as they were completely naked. Several were bound with thick cords and had their limbs deformed in the most frightful manner."

Dr. Vikopoulos gives the following evidence:—

"The route from Ushak to Kitcheler was covered with corpses of Greeks, some partially, others completely naked. Most of the bodies were lying with their faces towards the ground and besides other wounds bore traces of unspeakable violence . . ."

II. The White Death.

We now come to the life of the soldiers in the camps. They died there in great numbers, partially on account of unsufficient nourishment and other privations, partially from diseases and the exhaustion consequent on the forced labour to which they were put.

We shall sum up the evidence of the witnesses on these various points:—

Clothing.—When any Greek section was captured, the Turkish officers and soldiers immediately confiscated all their effects. One of our witnesses, Adjutant J. Svoronos, relates as follows:—

"As soon as we were made prisoners, Turkish officers took away our most precious objects. After this, soldiers removed our clothing and foot-gear, leaving us almost naked. We remained like this almost the whole of the winter."

N. Kapitsoglu describes the fury with which the Turks carried out the complete confiscation of the prisoners' goods:—

"At the command *Tchikar* (take it off) our objects were taken away, whether they were of use to the Turks or not, the sole object was to leave us nothing that could be useful for our existence."

All witnesses agree on this point. The prisoners remained practically nude during the whole of the winter. No clothing was handed out to them by the Turkish Administration.

Colonel Maratheas saw at Ushak in April, 1923, prisoners in rags working near the railway station. Their limbs were naked and they wore no boots. Dr. Lazanas saw at Kaisarie a company of approximately 500 prisoners, who were practically naked, or were wearing only a pair of drawers or a shirt tied with string over the body.

In course of time several prisoners found torn garments or jute bags among the ruins in which they worked. With these they made some sort of covering for themselves. If, however, these bags were in a good state the Turks would seize them for their own use. When the exchange of prisoners was decided on, the Turks gave to some of the prisoners a shirt or a pair of trousers and a coat made of cotton mixed with a little wool. The military doctors Davaris, Dalas, Karkas, and Sourgiedakis assure us that all the prisoners arrived in Greece clothed in rags, that many wore only a bag with a hole in it through which they passed their head, and that those of the prisoners whose clothing was a little more presentable had had this given to them at the last moment in Smyrna when the exchange took place.

With regard to foot-wear Army Surgeon Davaris relates that the only convoy that had any boots at all was the one that came from Smyrna. The prisoners in this convoy were given at the last moment a sandal, consisting of a wooden sole covered with cloth. These sandals were quite new and had obviously only just been handed out. Our Commission has verified the correctness of these statements by visiting the Lazaretto at Salamis. We there saw a prisoner who had only a shirt on. This was all the clothing he had from the day he was made a prisoner. We also verified the statement of several witnesses that the prisoners were left without headgear.

Food, Water.—For the first days after their capture, the

Greek prisoners remained completely without food and almost without water. This period varied from three to eight days according to the camps. For example, those who were captured at Tulu-Bunar and taken to Afium-Kara-Hissar ate nothing for three days. In Magnesia a group of 300 prisoners were left completely without food for eight days. On the ninth day a little bread was given to them.

Those who were captured at Ushak were *left without food* and without water. This reduced them to such a state of despair that some of them drank their urine and moistened their bodies with it to cool themselves; others dug into the ground with their hands to reach damp earth with which to cool their bodies. These facts are certified by several among whom we may mention Lieutenant Angelopoulos, Dr. Krithinos, and Adjutant Svoronos; the latter mentions that some ten to fifteen of the prisoners fainted from lack of water; they were abandoned by the Turks and died.

After the first days of complete fasting, the prisoners were given a cup of boiled wheat (*bouglour*). Later they were given bread of a very bad quality made from black barley or maize; it contained straw, earth, and every kind of impurity. Sometimes the bread had grown mouldy. The amount provided was always of insufficient quantity; it varied according to the camps, from 70 to 200 drams (roughly from ½ lb. to 1¼ lb.). Later when meat was given the quantity was insufficient and the quality very bad; sometimes the meat had become putrid.

The doctors who examined the prisoners on arrival testify that the latter were suffering from extreme under-feeding, and that they were mere ghosts.

Camps and Dwellings.—When the prisoners were captured they were put in an enclosure surrounded by barbed wire. In these camps they remained several months—in some cases during the whole of the winter. The winter was very heavy;

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the prisoners were exposed to rain, snow, and frost, without blankets and without clothing. They were even prohibited from lighting fires.

In some of the camps the prisoners were permitted to construct temporary shelters from the material abandoned by the Greek Army. Adjutant Svoronos informs us that at Ushak, towards the end of their detention, they were permitted to make temporary shelters with old bits of corrugated iron. Unfortunately the latter was insufficient in quantity, so that rain and snow entered from all sides and the soil was always muddy. The cold was insupportable; every morning inside the shelters and on the corrugated iron icicles had formed from the congealed breath of the prisoners.

Such of the prisoners as were not concentrated in the open camps or in the provisional dwellings above mentioned were placed in ruined houses, shops, or stables. These had no doors and no windows; rain entered freely and the temperature was the same as that outside.

Army Surgeon Davaris states that the prisoners did not sleep in regular dwellings, but in tan-houses and stables; to keep themselves warm they slept one against the other; in some cases death supervened because, while the one side of the prisoner kept warm, the other had become completely frozen.

Overcrowding.—All the evidence we have heard confirms the fact that wherever the prisoners were concentrated the overcrowding was excessive. A space was made to contain five to ten times its proper holding capacity. Some died as a result of the excessive pressure. In many of the camps it was impossible to lie down.

Dr. Kokinakis reports, that the prisoners at Bergama told him that they preferred the torments of the day to the martyrdom of the night. During the night sixty of them were placed in a room which would scarcely hold twenty people.

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Adjutant Svoronos states that at Ushak there was a camp where, under the Greek régime, 200 Turkish prisoners were kept. In this same space the Turks had by continual blows put 1,000 Greek prisoners at the beginning; this number was later increased to 5,000. When night came, it was impossible to lie down; many in consequence took refuge in the w.c.

Forced Labour.—During their captivity the Greek soldiers were subjected to continual forced labour. Heavy tasks were given to them; they were worked without respite, and were beaten without pity.

The work to which they were put varied according to the camps. In some places they were occupied in reconstructing ruined buildings. In others they were put to road-mending. In other camps despite the heavy winter they were taken to a great distance to cut down wood.

Those whose task it was to reconstruct bridges and railways had to lift weights (bars of metal) which it was impossible for them to deal with on account of their feeble state of health; many died in consequence.

The inhuman way in which the prisoners were forced to work without the slightest repose under the worst conditions was such that a large number of soldiers, worn out with fatigue, preferred to lie down and support, as best they might, the blows that rained on them in consequence.

We have considerable evidence that at Brusa the prisoners were made to load wagons with munitions; they were then harnessed to these wagons and forced to draw them under the whips of the Turkish soldiers.

The Camp at Elvanlar.—Forced labour was a frequent cause of death, as the Turks obliged men to continue working who were obviously completely worn out. This was specially the case at the camp of Elvanlar. Here are three pieces of evidence with respect to this particular camp.

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Adjutant Svoronos: "During the whole time they were at this camp, all the nourishment the men received was a cup of flour; they were thus forced to collect acorns in the neighbouring forest and feed on these. A large number of deaths is due to the fact that the men had to carry bars of iron (rails) much above their strength. Many died from this forced work and as a consequence of the heavy cold."

Dr. Krithinos: "At the Bridges of Elvanlar and Yune-Kei we saw the most hideous spectacle. The men that wandered on the neighbouring hills were shadows rather than men. Their skins stuck on their bones. These living spectres had for clothing an old sack, a piece of worn hide, and a piece of woollen material, all these sewn together with pack-thread. It was these spectres that the Turks forced to work."

Army-Surgeon Anagnostopoulos: "When I arrived at Elvanlar, I found 1,800 soldiers working on the roads and on the Decauville railway. They were all of them in the most pitiable state. I was not put to any medical work during the seven days I stayed at Elvanlar, but I saw with my own eyes the desperate state of the prisoners. From early morning to an advanced hour of the night they were put to the most exhausting work. They were very badly nourished, (they were given a bowl of *boulgour*); they were half naked, and without footwear; they were constantly beaten by the Turkish soldiers and even by the company commanders. The Commander of the 4th Company especially distinguished himself in this respect. Every morning he used to ask how many giaours had died that day.

"Dr. Apostolides had recommended that some 10 or 15 men suffering from dysentery and from pneumonia should be removed to hospital. The Commander, however, left them in the Company; every day two or three men died. When Dr. Apostolides remonstrated with him, he answered that

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he had carried out a medical inspection himself; that the prisoners had no need of hospital treatment, because their cheeks were red! Needless to say, that their cheeks were red as a result of the pneumonia and of the fever from which they were suffering.

"The corpses of the dead men were thrown into a neighbouring ravine, hence called 'The Ravine of Death.' One also came across dead prisoners killed by liberated Turkish soldiers who first forced the Greeks to carry their luggage from the destroyed bridge of Elvanlar to the railway station at Yunekei, a distance of eight kilometers (approximately 5 miles).

"After remaining in a tent at Elvanlar for 7 days, I received the order to go to Philadelphia, because the 3rd Regiment of prisoners there had no sanitary service. I arrived at Philadelphia the same day (Nov. 28th), where I found a condition of affairs similar to that at Elvanlar."

Various Diseases: Typhus.—Want of nourishment, lack of clothing, crushing labour, intense cold, all these produced a large number of victims among the prisoners and contributed to the gradual exhaustion of the strength of those who survived. In all the camps death took place every day through sheer loss of strength. The state of the prisoners and the dirt amongst which they lived—during the whole of the captivity they led the life of wild animals—aided the spread of various diseases, among which dysentery and typhus caused the greatest losses. Dr. Vikopoulos estimates that from these two diseases 5,000 men died in the camp of Ushak alone; this terrible mortality is borne out by the evidence of Drs. Papaioannou and Tsikritis, Colonel Maratheas, and various soldiers who lived in that camp. According to Dr. Davaris more than 50 per cent. of all deaths in the camps of Balikesri, Ada-Bazar, Panormus, Kassaba, and Magnesia must be ascribed to typhus.

Many prisoners died from typhus in the camps of Bilejik and Brusa. In addition a large number died from frost-bite. Dr. Papaioannou reports that some of the prisoners, despite terrible ulceration in the feet which rendered the prisoners practically unable to walk, were forced to daily labour under the threat of a whip.

All the doctors at the Greek receiving stations for the prisoners state that most of the liberated prisoners were suffering from enteritis and scurvy accompanied by hæmorrhage of the gums. Many of them were also suffering from gangrene due to frost-bite which necessitated amputation; others arrived already amputated for the same reason.

Dr. Davaris says that the sight of the prisoners could not help making an impression on anyone who saw them: "You saw men in the last stage of enfeeblement; you saw, for instance, an arm which could not be that of a full-grown man."

Medical Assistance: Hospitals.—All the witnesses bear witness to the inhuman conduct of the Turks towards their sick prisoners. As a general rule those who presented themselves to the officers for medical assistance were not answered but insulted, beaten, and put to forced labour. The same fate awaited those who were declared ill by the Greek doctors who had been detached for medical service to some of the regiments of prisoners. The prisoner who was taken to hospital was practically a dying man; often he actually died while being transported there. The procedure adopted rendered the situation hopeless. Those who were ill had to present themselves to the Turkish sergeants and corporals; it was these latter who decided whether the prisoners had to be sent to the battalion doctors. Even those who were taken to hospital did not fare much better. No medical assistance was given them; the Turkish doctors never visited their patients and never entered the sick wards when they went to

the hospital. Adjutant Svoronos states in this connection: "the doctor of the hospital where I was cared for had the following system. He collected all the bulletins of the sick, and, without even seeing the patients, prescribed their nourishment; he never wrote any prescription of any kind. During the whole of the time (three months) that I was at the hospital I never even once saw this doctor *sui generis*."

There were no beds, no medicines, no clothing; the sick were piled one against the other, no care was taken to separate those suffering from contagious diseases. Mattresses, when there, were full of lice. If a prisoner happened to die from a contagious disease, another patient was put in the bed without any previous disinfection. What is perhaps even more horrible, prisoners with gaping wounds were placed on mattresses on which were the traces left by men who had just died from dysentery. Surgical operations were carried out so that the prisoner was often left infirm for ever. Dressings were changed without any antiseptic precautions; often to remove the gauze the feet were plunged in hot water which had already been used for the feet of prisoners suffering from gangrene.

Dr. Tsikritsis, who was detached to the prisoners' hospital at Ushak, describes the condition of affairs in these terms: "I was sent with others to the prisoners' hospital at Ushak. I beheld a terrible sight. Some of the soldiers were lying on the ground in the cellar of the building. Others were abandoned in the courtyard, unable to walk on account of their wounds. Many were suffering from tetanus; worms were spreading in the wounds of some, while in other cases the limbs were gangrenized. The stink arising from all these wounds was such that it was impossible to remain long in the hospital."

Dr. Papaioannou says that he saw at the camp of Brusa where he was detached "fifty wounded soldiers sent away on

the pretext that there was no room for them. They were all suffering from wounds smelling horribly; no dressing had been changed for five or even ten days. Suffering from broken bones in the lower limbs, from wounds in the articulations, from fractured arms, from numerous wounds in the chest and stomach, incapable of moving, they were all the same forced to walk. During my stay of eight days at the camp fifty-six men were sent to the hospital suffering from dysentery and general exhaustion; twelve were suffering from pneumonia. Of these forty-six, after remaining for one day at the hospital, were sent away as in good health (*bien-portant*). To a certainty not one of these has survived. But those who through sheer luck remained alive were sent away from the hospital directly a slight amelioration set in; without receiving any clothing, and with naked feet, they were taken back to their company across roads covered with a thick coating of frozen mud; in such a state of enfeeblement they were attacked by new diseases, such as frost-bite of a serious form, diarrhœa and frozen limbs. A worse fate awaited those who survived the typhus. They were taken to a species of convalescent station so as not to transmit their illness to other prisoners. This station was a shelter made of corrugated iron badly put together so that snow entered in abundance, while the rain produced a thick coating of mud upon the ground." Poulakidis gives further information as to this "sanatorium": "I remained here two months. During this time we were given no medicaments, no clothing, no blankets; the only food they gave us was boiled flour and nothing else. No Turkish doctor visited us. Out of twenty-nine of us in this shelter, two others, besides myself, were the only ones to remain alive. In the same sector there were other shelters similar to ours; in these also deaths were a daily occurrence."

The Interment of the Dead.—The corpses of dead

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prisoners were taken and thrown into ravines. The Turks employed for this purpose prisoners, prohibiting any form of funeral service or any manifestation towards the dead. One of our witnesses, G. Savas, reports as follows :—

"The bodies were thrown into a ravine where they became the prey of dogs and vultures. One day the dogs dragged the bodies right up to our camp ; the Turks were thus obliged to send men to collect the bodies and limbs, and inter them."

Many of our witnesses who were with Savas at Ushak confirmed the above, and added fresh details as to the interment of the corpses and the sight of the bodies torn to pieces by the dogs :—

"We formed part of the interring party. We placed the bodies, completely nude, on stretchers and threw them into a ravine. The bodies rolled down the precipice. They were so covered with lice that we could scarcely see the skin. The crevasse into which we threw the bodies was situated about a quarter of an hour's distance south of Ushak. The bodies were also buried in heaps in the old battery positions of the Greek Army ; but the dogs used to pull out limbs from the corpses and drag them into the kitchens. The Turkish Captain thereupon ordered the dogs to be shot ; a party was formed from the prisoners to collect the dismembered bodies and throw them as usual into the ravine."

Sanitary Service.—The condition of the patients in the hospitals would have been much worse, if some Greek doctors from among the prisoners had not taken care of them. The following medical officers especially distinguished themselves for their zeal and devotion : *Hadjipetros, Apostolides,* Delacoureas, Papadopoulos, and Bossakas ; the last two died from typhus. In the camp at Kir-Shehir, there were among the prisoners several Greek military doctors. The situation would have been better still, if the Turks had distributed

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these among the various camps instead of leaving them unemployed at Kir-Shehir.

We should mention that the members composing the Greek Medical Corps were kept prisoners in exactly the same way as the other military prisons. This is in flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention. To this day, in spite of reiterated protests, many members of this Service are still prisoners in Asia Minor, although the greater part of the prisoners have been exchanged. Thus the Turks violate the Geneva Convention, and, on the other hand, do not make proper use of the doctors illegally detained.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report, the Commission cannot help making a comparison between the treatment of the Greek prisoners in Turkey, and the treatment of the Turkish prisoners in Greece.

With regard to this point, besides our own personal impressions, our Commission can invoke the testimony of international authorities.

Here are three extracts from the Minutes of the International Commission for the Exchange of Prisoners :—

"Dr. Omer Loutfy Bey and Colonel Keramedin declare that the prisoners of war arrived in a satisfactory condition." (Protocol, April 1.)

Dr. Lindjoe : "The Greeks having sent here men in good health, it is only just . . ." (Protocol, April 5.)

The President : "It is sufficient for the moment to take note of the state of inferiority of the Greek prisoners of war restored by Turkey, as compared with the Turkish prisoners of war restored by Greece." (Protocol, April 8.)

Further, Baron R. de Reding, who is the Delegate in Greece of the International Committee of the Red Cross, sent

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a Report dated April 6, 1923, from which we extract the following passage :—

"Without any doubt the Turkish prisoners in Greece were treated in general as few other prisoners were treated during the Great War. Their food was sufficient. They were given appropriate clothing and footwear. They enjoyed a freedom which might be termed too great. In addition a certain number of civil and military prisoners were authorized to live in the hotels; one would frequently meet them at cinemas and restaurants."

The Greek Government deliberately followed this policy in the hope that the Turkish Authorities would reciprocate in their treatment of the Greek prisoners; the Ottoman Delegate on the Commission of Exchange was forced to recognize that on the liberation of Turkish prisoners they were all in an excellent state of health, and the majority of them well clothed.

We thus see that the civil and military Turkish prisoners passed their months of captivity in Greece under favourable conditions; the large majority carried away with them a goodly amount of luggage. This matter does honour to the Greek Government.

As a matter of fact, on previous occasions, the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross had expressed themselves in this sense. Thus M. Schlemmer, in a letter to the International Commission at Geneva, wrote in 1921 :—

"From what I have personally seen at the camp of Liossia it is obvious that the civil and military prisoners have been very well treated. All the reports that have reached the International Committee of the Red Cross with respect to the Greek camps for prisoners of war have now for some years borne witness to this good treatment, so that I was expecting to receive a good impression."

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Mr. Hibbart, the Delegate of the American Y.M.C.A., wrote as follows:—

"Allow me to state that the prisoners' camps in Greece do not in any way resemble the prisoners' camps we have met with elsewhere. The freedom granted to the prisoners, the hygienic conditions, the organization for feeding, are all excellent . . ."

It is thus clearly established that the Turkish Authorities are very far from being able to explain the unprecedented treatment they have meted out to the Greek prisoners by stating that they acted thus in reprisal.

(Signed) E. Roche.
E. De Lacy Barton.
A. Andreades.
G. Gandini.
N. Ljungborg.
A. Petit-Mermet.

Athens, June, 1923.

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APPENDIX A.

List of Principal Witnesses heard by the International Commission, together with Extracts from their Evidence.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

C. Eliades. | C. Marathéas.

MAJORS.

T. Nikas. | J. Strimberg.

CAPTAINS.

L. Kalarytis. | A. Polymenopoulos.

LIEUTENANTS.

E. Anghelopoulos. | P. Kleomenes.

L. Melas.

ADJUTANT.

J. Svoronos.

ARMY SURGEONS (Médecin-major).

D. Anagnostopoulos. | C. Lazanas.
S. Davaris. | J. Menglides.
A. Krithinos. | C. Papaïoannou.

ASSISTANT ARMY SURGEONS (Médecin aide-major).

L. Dalas. | L. Papapolymeres.
C. Dimitsas. | A. Pavlou.
P. Georgantopoulos. | G. Sourgiedakis.
D. Karkas. | S. Tsikritsis.
G. Kokinakis. | A. Vikopoulos.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANT.

G. Savas (evidence confirmed by eleven soldiers).

SERGEANT.

N. Kapitzoglou.

CORPORALS.

G. Giftakos.	G. Hadjopoulos.

MEN.

A. Bisdanos.	C. Photopoulos.
A. Dimou and Z. Papantoniou.	E. Poulakidas.
A. Karavalis.	E. Trevizakis.
N. Koutsouris.	C. Tsourapas.
P. Papapetropoulos.	C. Tsourapis.
D. Patelis.	G. Vaghiotis.

Lieutenant-Colonel ELIADES, Chief of the XIth Artillery Division :

The Division was taken prisoner on September 13, at Mudania. At 5 p.m. on the same day the different sections of this Division started from Mudania to Brusa. At Mudania there had arrived about 30,000 Turkish soldiers ; there were vast barbed wire enclosures where the Greek prisoners could be kept in absolute safety until the next morning when they could be transported to Brusa ; there was no necessity to run the dangers of a long march during the night.

The officers of the XIth Division were about 250. The phalanx, consisting of these 250 officers and 700 soldiers, started from Mudania at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. General Kladas and myself followed riding on horse-back. At a distance of about 600 or 700 metres from the spot where our Division had assembled after its imprisonment the 18th Turkish Division was lined up. The first detachment of Greek prisoners seeing this was obliged to walk at a distance of fifty metres parallel to the line of Turkish soldiers. While thus walking, a part of this 18th Turkish Division fired at them three times. I emphasize this fact, as it was done by the regular Turkish army. About 300 soldiers were thus killed and remained

lying there. Quite a number of wounded were also transported to Mudania and thence to the Brusa hospitals. This took place at about 5.15 in the afternoon. After a march of four kilometres, when we rested for the first time, the prisoners were handed over to another guard consisting of irregular troops. These led the phalanx to a distance of ten kilometres. On the way the well-known order "Tchikar," that is to say "take off," was given. All the Turkish officers and soldiers were dressed with the clothes and suits of our soldiers and officers. The same thing was repeated to the second detachment of prisoners as well as to all the others. Some officers who wanted to resist were beaten with Turkish guns. Lieutenant Karapanos was beaten with a sword on the throat, and died the next day at the Brusa Hospital after being forced to walk there, despite his wounds. The same fate befell Lieutenant Kolokouris of the artillery.

. . . The following day a real drama took place. They led us to Eski-Shehir, on foot as usual. We were about 210 officers. They made us stop two kilometres from Eski-Shehir. The officer at the head of the guard went there to announce our arrival. In a short time people came to the spot and began to hoot and humiliate us. They attacked us not only with stones and mud as was done in other villages, but with knives, pen-knives, sticks and iron rods. As a result of this attack sixty-four officers were wounded; I visited them the next day in the hospitals. Many officers bore very deep wounds. The Turkish military service took absolutely no measures either before or during the attack to stop these aggressions, though they lasted during the march of two kilometres from the outskirts of the city to the railway station. The Turkish officers and soldiers could very well have ordered the people to desist and sent them

away. This was done later on by the major who was at the head of the guard. But the guard encouraged the assailants. So the attack was not spontaneous. It had been planned in advance, as the authorities knew the exact time we were to arrive. . . .

Lieutenant-Colonel MARATHEAS:

I am the only officer who has managed to keep a complete diary during captivity, and retain it [shows it to the Commission].

August 20.—We surrendered at 7 o'clock. We were marched off towards Ushak after giving up revolvers and field-glasses. On the march the soldiers took away from us everything of value. At a distance of five or six kilometres from Ushak we were halted after marching for five hours. A column of Greek prisoners was a short distance behind us. We saw a soldier running towards us almost naked and covered with blood. He appealed to us to save him. A soldier from our guard finished him off with the bayonet.

November 16.—General Kladas attempted to commit suicide in the room occupied by the generals. General Kladas could not longer bear to witness every day the ill-treatment to which his officers were subjected. He was in addition deeply affected by the capture of his Division.

February 28.—Arrival of an American lady, Miss Billings, whose mission it was to visit the officer prisoners. She had an interview with the generals; she was given an account of our life from the day of our surrender, and the ill-treatment meted out to the officers, especially to those who belonged to the XIth Division. She was also told that fifty-two of us were wounded. Colonel Irfan, Camp Commandant, hearing of this became very angry.

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Addendum.—Miss Billings was introduced into General Trikoupes' room through the corridor of the officers' room. General Trikoupes spoke to her for some time, and made bitter complaints about the conduct of the Turkish general towards his prisoners; he mentioned to her the incident of the officers of the XIth Division at Eski-Shehir. Miss Billings did not speak to any other officer. On leaving she left with the Camp Commandant a letter in English in which she stated, with complete inexactitude, "that the Greek officers had expressed to her their satisfaction with the conduct of the Turks and the latter's consideration towards their Greek comrades." This is what Miss Billings wrote in spite of the bitter complaints that General Trikoupes made to her.

L. KALARYTIS, Captain in the Infantry:—

On the evening of September 15 we reached Angora. In the railway station we saw the French Colonel Bouillon. The torments we had to submit to at Angora in the presence of the French colonel and the officials of the Turkish Government were tragic. Three officers got seriously wounded on the head, namely, Drossinos, Major in the Infantry, G. Kolionas, Lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry Regiment, and M. Fournarakos, captain in the infantry, while others got bruised all over the the body by the stones thrown at them.

Before the building of the National Assembly civilians of every class and description and officers on horseback beat us and ordered us to shout "Vive Kemal!" The soldiers struck us with the butt end of their rifles, and women threw upon us anything they found handy . . . . .

During the whole of my captivity very rarely have

I come across a Turkish officer who seemed cognizant of his obligations towards a fellow-prisoner . . . . .

A. POLYMENOPOULOS, Captain in the Infantry:

I was taken prisoner at nine o'clock on August 26, with the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment of Infantry, XIIIth Division, near the village Sourkhan, five kilometres N.E. of Ushak.

In the 2nd Battalion I served as Commander of the 5th Company, under Major D. Matsoukas.

When we were captured the officers were made to hand over their equipment and the soldiers their rifles. The commander of the Turkish regiment which captured us (i.e., the 30th Infantry Regt., 15th Div.) requested us to hand over our field-glasses and our kit; the Turkish officers then fell upon us like vultures, and by force took away all our personal effects. We were then taken where the regiment had been concentrated, and the commander himself, a Turkish colonel, took away all our money, watches, and any other valuable objects which we happened to have on us. He then ordered each officer to be thoroughly searched. They took away from me 1,600 drs., a nickel watch, my kit, a pair of new field-glasses, Goerz No. 8, and my pocket-book. It is reckoned that the colonel collected in all 68,000 drs., 26 watches and 15 pairs of field-glasses.

Shortly afterwards when we left Ushak the infuriated mob fell upon us; armed with pieces of wood, hatchets and knives they wounded many officers. A far worse fate was the one that befell our soldiers. All of them were stripped of their clothing and shoes, and beaten by Turkish officers; their money also was taken away from them. Half-an-hour later they only wore pants and

shirts, all their other personal effects having been taken away by force whilst they were being ill-treated.

The Turks vented all their feelings of fury and fanaticism on the poor soldiers; they fell upon them when they were passing through the streets of Ushak with knives, axes and all kinds of iron implements, and dangerously wounded many of them. A corporal of my battalion was pierced with a sword through the stomach and shortly afterwards died. About 150 soldiers succumbed to similar wounds at the soldiers' camp at Ushak.

The soldier prisoners numbering about 5,000 were shut up for five whole days in a very small enclosure, and were given neither bread nor water. As a result of all these great privations on the one hand, and on the other the savagery of the escorts who pitilessly beat them, about 500 soldier prisoners died the first ten days.

Twenty days later, when we proceeded to the railway station at Ushak in order to go eastwards by train, we passed by the soldiers' camp, which was surrounded by barbed wire; it resembled a graveyard in which human spectres were moving, skeleton shadows wearing pants and shirts only, or merely jute bags; they were the Greek prisoners . . .

When passing by the building of the National Assembly we were ordered to uncover our heads to salute it. As we failed to do so, they started stoning us; they all did so, that is not only the Turkish mob and the officers, who became fanaticized, but even the Turkish plenipotentiaries. Many officers got wounded, amongst whom were Captains Fournarakos and V. Vitalis. . . . .

Lieuetnant ANGHELOPOULOS (Infantry), 1st Army Corps, IVth Division, 11th Regiment:

On September 2, 1922, the vanguard of General Trikoupes' column—O.C. of the 1st Army Corps—

advancing toward Ushak, was surrounded by the 3rd Turkish Army Corps and forced to surrender.

The Greek officers, numbering forty-three, were at once disarmed and led through the streets of Ushak, hooted, beaten, stoned and insulted in every way by the mob and soldiers, outside Kemal Pasha's G.H.Q. Shortly afterwards our own soldiers arrived at the same place led in the same way and treated even worse, practically naked and bare-footed.

After a preliminary registration the officers were led to a house just opposite Kemal's G.H.Q., whilst our unfortunate soldiers were taken and shut up in a barbed wire enclosure at the railway station. During the whole day we were searched and robbed by Turkish soldiers by order of their officers, who sat at the H.Q. looking out from the windows laughing and jeering at us like madmen.

In the afternoon of the same day eight other Greek officers made prisoners at Ushak were brought to the ground floor of the same house in which we were confined. At about 6 p.m. Kemal Pasha delivered a speech after which the infuriated mob, using all kinds of weapons, attacked our house with the obvious intention of murdering us; and indeed the unfortunate eight officers who were on the ground floor were at once cut to pieces. The mob then attempted to ascend to our floor also but were prevented by the guard. . . .

Supplementary Report.

. . . . The following was the condition of the prisoners that lived in the camps near which we passed on our way back to Greece :—

All the soldiers were nearly naked and bare-footed.

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The only thing they possessed was a tunic given them by the Turkish Service about a month ago. During the rest of the time, that is from the time of their imprisonment up to the month of March, they had as their only garment old flour sacks. All through the winter they slept in tents without a single blanket. . . .

J. SVORONOS, Science Student (Chemistry), son of the late Professor J. Svoronos, the well-known numismatist :

. . . . We were forbidden to go to the well near our camp. Soldiers to cool themselves rubbed their bodies with damp earth. Others used their urine for this purpose, or even drank it. I was constrained to wet my body with it, but did not drink it. During all this period no food was given us. After the fourth day I frequently lost consciousness, recovering it only in the cool of the evening. . . . On the sixth day our camp was shifted, leaving about 500 (out of 5,000) in the old camp, as they were incapable of marching. These died from want of care. We passed near the well. Some ten or fifteen died there from drinking too much water. One man, who had gone mad from thirst, threw himself into the well. This did not prevent the others from drinking the water. I had ainted. Leontsinis carried me to the well and gave me to drink. After about ten minutes I recovered. While lying on the ground I was bastinadoed by a soldier. . . .

A few days later about 1,000 women and children were taken to our old camp, where the corpses of our comrades still lay unburied. On the second day after their arrival it rained. I saw with my own eyes the Turks remove those who complained of being wet, and take them to a ravine. What became of them I do not know

from personal knowledge, but a few days later some women came to us in tears and told us that those taken to the ravine were shot with machine-guns. . . .

About the middle of December a caravan of about 200 hostages arrived at our camp. They were worn out with the long marches, with hunger, and with the bad treatment meted out to them. . . . The next day they were taken away by force. . . . A few days later a small number returned and told us that they were marched aimlessly from village to village. Many died on the road from hunger, fatigue, and bad treatment. The few that returned represented the only living remnant of the 200. . . .

On December 20 I became ill with typhus, being the first to be attacked. I was taken to the Greek hospital, set up by Dr. Hadzipetros and two others. The attendants there were Greek prisoners. The mattresses, &c., were those that could be used no longer at Ushak for the Turkish hospitals. You can guess in what state they were. . . . I was unconscious for four days, and regained consciousness without the help of any medicament. Later a Turkish doctor replaced the Greek doctors, themselves ill with typhus. On January 18 I was turned out of hospital as being well. I was wearing only a shirt and a pair of drawers. The roads were covered with thick snow and frozen mud. I thought I was going back to my company. Unfortunately the convalescents were taken to the aerodrome at Ushak in the vain hope of preventing the propagation of the disease. . . . During the first night four of my comrades died. During the second three more. My feet were frozen, and I was suffering from a severe attack of diarrhœa. I felt my end was approaching and decided to flee to my company, which I did the following day at

3 o'clock in the morning. I had heard that my company was near the railway station. As there was no barbed wire, I could easily get there. About 4 o'clock I fell fainting at a distance of about thirty yards from my comrades. A man in my platoon saw me and rescued me. I was taken the next day to hospital. A comrade supported me while I walked with bare feet through the frozen mud. I was placed in the ward of those suffering from diarrhœa. The beds were disgusting. The bed-clothes, mattresses, &c., were never cleaned or changed. For ten days I received no attention, my feet became more and more swollen. Luckily on the tenth day I was taken to the military hospital, where I received some sort of treatment. The dressings were changed with such little care that much loss of blood took place each time. . . . When I escaped from the convalescent home, I found the state of health of my company such that fifty or sixty died daily. . . . Drs. Bossakas and Papadopoulos died from typhus. . . .

S. Davaris, Head Doctor:

From the commencement I was put in charge of the returned prisoners. On their arrival, therefore, I could see them. They amounted to 9,500. Of these 700 had to be dispatched immediately to the hospitals; at least 1,500 more were suffering dreadfully, especially from chest and intestinal diseases. But as they insisted on going home, which most of them had never hoped to see again, we let them go, and they now are nursed by their own people.

In the first category, apart from those suffering from typhoid fever and exanthematic typhus, the prevailing diseases were those of the chest, chronic enteritis due to

bad food, suspicious catarrhs, and a good many cases of frost-bite, due to the fact that barefooted they were exposed to the hardships of winter.

Q. Did you ever see marks of violence upon the prisoners?

R. Certainly, but the wounds had healed. For instance, I saw scars which were the consequence of lance-piercing and contusions due to flogging, because every single soldier was thrashed. Also a great number of soldiers complained that their gold teeth were pulled out. . . . . .

The 2,700 prisoners sent by the s.s. "Aghios Markos" presented a most tragic spectacle. We were obliged to disembark about two hundred immediately, and the next day another hundred who needed immediate medical treatment. Two died at sea, and six more the first week after their arrival. Most of these deaths were due to extreme exhaustion. Two died of typhus.

Q. Were any sick people kept back in Smyrna?

R. Certainly; upon the intervention of the Red Cross the very serious cases were held back. As a striking contrast all the Turkish prisoners we handed over were in good health.

(Dr. Gauthier says he himself can confirm this, because he saw them leaving in splendid condition.)

A. KRITHINOS, Dr. 3rd Reg. Infantry:

. . . Outside of the G.H.Q. building [at Ushak] we heard woeful screaming; we then saw a group of men coming towards us. They were our soldiers, who had been taken prisoners with us. None wore now any shoes, vest, or breeches. Most of them had only their

bad food, suspicious catarrhs, and a good many cases of frost-bite, due to the fact that barefooted they were exposed to the hardships of winter.

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shirts and underwear, and some of them did not have even that. They were led on, struck with clubs and lashed with wire whips. I witnessed the following horrible sight; a Turkish civilian waving a sword plunged it into the side of a soldier. A piercing cry and the body fell forward . . .

I still hear the menacing voice of the guard shouting "tchikar" (take off). In the morning I was left without shoes, vest, and breeches. The same fate befell Dr. Hadjipetros, Captain Ginas, Captain Tsoutras, Lieutenant Delakis, Lieutenant Kioussis, and others whose names I do not remember. For unwillingness to comply with the order for stripping Major Matsoukas was kicked in the stomach, Major Merayas was knocked down with a rifle, while I was punched in the face.

. . . The most horrible of sights struck our eyes on the bridges of Elvanlar and Giounenkey. Shadows rather than living beings, our soldiers, mere phantoms of skin and bones, were walking in the groves. A jute bag, a few strips of some material, patches of worn-out leather, pieces of woollen cloth which had once been used for a uniform or a bedcover, these sewn together with a thick string formed the clothing of the living spectres we saw. But even those spectres were compelled by the Turks to work.

L. DALAS, Doctor in the Reserve, who escorted Turkish prisoners from the Piræus to Smyrna on board s.s. "Aghios Markos":

Q. What was the condition of the Turkish prisoners?

R. The Turkish prisoners, 3,700 in number, were all healthy. I had been instructed to attend to the sick, if any, and was impressed by the fact there

Red Cross asked us to take, we only took 2,700; had we taken all, the number of death cases would have been largely increased. . . .

C. DIMITSAS, Dr.:

When we surrendered, a lieutenant of the 38th Cavalry Regiment, Michat Bey, ordered us, under pain of death, to give up to him all our money and precious objects.

. . . At Angora, before we entered the barracks of Byas-Kichla, the soldiers accompanying us—they formed part of Mustafa Kemal's bodyguard—placed themselves in two ranks and struck us with their rifles as we passed. I was struck on the head and in the sides. . . .

(Dr. Dimitsas in his evidence gives the names of some of the Greek officers whom he attended at Kir-Shehir, and who had been wounded by the Turks after captivity at Eski-Shehir. They were Captain Argyriou, Captain Moschovitis, Dr. Foustanos and Lieutenant Goukoulas, all of the XIth division.)

Of 10,040 prisoners at Ushak, 3,640 died from typhus and other diseases in the military hospital at Ushak, 1,700 have returned to Greece, 500 still remain at Ushak. There remain 4,200 who died without passing through the hospital and without any care being taken of them. They died from disease and bad treatment.

L. PAPAPOLYMERES, Physician:

. . . The prisoners were so exhausted that some of them died in our hands whilst disembarking. Their tombs are quite close by. As soon as the steamers came in, our first care was to land the sick and those who were in immediate need of nursing. . . .

Q. Have you yourself noticed on the prisoners' jaw-bones marks of the Turks' efforts to pull out their gold teeth?

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R. Yes. Many Greek soldiers had whole sets of gold crowns, especially those who had been in America. I have seen mouths from which gold teeth have been extracted and several others where there were the remains of teeth broken in the attempt of the Turks to pull out the crowns with the point of the bayonet.

Q. And what was the Red Crescent doing?

R. The Red Crescent worked only in Smyrna where their activity was influenced by the presence of foreigners.

Q. Did prisoners undergo any disinfection?

R. When typhus spread amongst their own men, the Turks started disinfecting in order to prevent the disease spreading. A proof that they did this to prevent typhus spreading amongst their own soldiers is the fact that the Greek typhus cases taken to the hospitals never received any attention. Several died in the camps from neglect.

A. PAVLOU, Doctor in the Reserve:

. . . At last we were moved towards Eski-Shehir because the electoral tour we were making for Kemal was probably at an end. But what awaited us? When we were about 7 kilometres outside the town, the officer-in-charge stopped us and went to report to the Garrison. When he returned we continued our march towards the town. Over 2,000 Turks, most of them who were senior and junior officers and soldiers, had assembled near the railway station. They immediately commenced hissing, scoffing, jeering and spitting at us, and excited by the officers there and a speaker at hand (who spoke with the Captain of the Garrison) they began stoning us with anything they found handy. . . .

During that savage and criminal attack none of their officials approached to help the officers who were bleeding profusely. We were 220 officers. Fifty to sixty got wounded, ten of which were serious cases. . . .

The various camps I happened to see on the way presented a picture of terror, horror, and despair. I saw soldiers whose bodies were covered with a jute bag only, and they had not even the strength to speak. . . .

G. SOURGIEDAKIS, Doctor in the Reserve:

. . . Several sick people have passed through my section, it being a conveyance section. They were in general in a pitiful condition. Most of them suffered from enteritis and scurvy with gums bleeding and slight ecchymoses. A great number also suffered from frost-bite in a gangrenous state, so very advanced that it necessitated amputation.

. . . When passing through Eski-Shehir, the fanatics urged by a "Hodja" attacked the passing officers before the eyes of the Turkish soldiers, molested them, and took away anything they held. Not being satisfied with this, they attacked them also with knives and stones. They thus stabbed about fifty-three officers, three dangerously wounded in the bowls and breast, and the others slightly. All of them without exception had bruises on the head and other parts. None of the officers escorting them attempted to restore order.

Q. How many officers were there?

R. About 150. The remainder of the wounds were due to the stoning. My brother, for instance, has a scar on the occipital part of his head which he has shown me.

G. SAVAS, hospital attendant, from Mitylene :

. . . I was transferred to Smyrna, and thence to Ushak, together with many other convalescent prisoners. Of the 10,400 men, our original number, only 3,500 now remained. Typhus, dysentery, and the effects of great fatigue thinned our ranks. Death was preceded by a kind of nameless despair akin to folly. We had more than fifty deaths a day. I served in a hospital organized by the Greek doctors, MM. Hadjipetros, Apostolides, Delakovias, Kostas and Papadopoulos. Drs. Papadopoulos and Bossakas died of typhus.

We were not permitted to bury our dead. Their bodies were thrown into ditches to become the prey of vultures and ravens.

N. KAPITZOGLOU, Class 1917, Serjeant of the Staff, 45th Regiment, native of Kozani, knows Turkish :

(The Witness is educated and relates the facts without dwelling upon many details.)

Q. What have you to tell us *re* your captivity and in general of the Turks' behaviour towards you ?

R. No one can describe in a short space of time what we went through during the various phases of our life in captivity under the Turks. I will therefore confine myself to a short outline, mentioning, in general terms, the ill-treatment I noticed. After the XIth Division was taken prisoner and the first "Chikar" (take-off) order was carried out, we were separated into four sections. We then were ordered to start off in fours. The Turkish escorts resorted to various means to render thrashing more general. For instance they would order "Yanash" (approach). The prisoners would go closer and the escorts fell

upon them, striking them with their rifles or maces, shouting " Chambouk youroun " (walk faster). The prisoners would run, and then the escorts, still thrashing them, would shout: " Yavash " (slow). And thus during the whole march we were thrashed incessantly and pitilessly, singly and all together. From time to time, and at short intervals, " Chicar " was ordered, and then everything was taken away, whether useful or not to the Turks, the aim being to leave the prisoner absolutely nothing useful to him. Even if an olive happened to be held by a prisoner the Turks would get furious, would snatch it and throw it away, swearing and thrashing the prisoner. The feeling of hatred led them to acts of indecency.

" Giaour Oglou Giaour " (infidel, son of infidel). There was no other name for the prisoners. This sentence was also used for the sale and purchase of prisoners.

" How many infidels do you want ? "

" I want so many infidels," and this just before the eyes of the officers, who used to approve of all this violence.

The worst period was during the first days on the march from Mudania to Brusa, when a quick-firer was frequently turned on us . . .

A. Dimou, of the Class of 1912, from Volo, soldier of the 9th Division M.O. and IInd Battery, and by Z. Papantoniou, of the Class of 1912, soldier in the XIth Battery :

. . . When the retreat of the Greek Army began we were on the heights of Kupru-Hissar. Our entire Division, concentrated round Mudania, was taken

upon them, striking them with their rifles or maces, shouting " Chambouk youroun " (walk faster). The prisoners would run, and then the escorts, still thrashing them, would shout: " Yavash " (slow). And thus during the whole march we were thrashed incessantly and pitilessly, singly and all together. From time to time, and at short intervals, " Chicar " was ordered, and then everything was taken away, whether useful or not to the Turks, the aim being to leave the prisoner absolutely nothing useful to him. Even if an olive happened to be held by a prisoner the Turks would get furious, would snatch it and throw it away, swearing and thrashing the prisoner. The feeling of hatred led them to acts of indecency.

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A. Dimou, of the Class of 1912, from Volo, soldier of the 9th Division M.O. and IInd Battery, and by Z. Papantoniou, of the Class of 1912, soldier in the XIth Battery :

. . . When the retreat of the Greek Army began we were on the heights of Kupru-Hissar. Our entire Division, concentrated round Mudania, was taken

south of Ushak, fifteen minutes from the city. The Greek artillery camps also served as burying grounds. The corpses were, however, so badly interred that the roaming dogs got at them and devoured them, bringing some human fragments even to our camps. A Turkish captain, on seeing this, ordered us to kill all the dogs and to collect any stray human members and throw them into the ravine. All gold teeth were taken out of the dead mouths with the point of the bayonet.

P. PAPAPETROPOULOS, aged 27, from Lehena, Corporal in XIIth Division:

. . . From Tulu-Bunar we were led to Kara-Hissar. On the road they gave us each 100 drms. (less than a lb.) of bread. We saw on the road dead bodies of Christian soldiers, pierced with the bayonet; many had in their mouths their genital organs, put there by their executioners. In addition to all the other humiliations from which we suffered, we were stoned by the villagers on our march. . .

. . . Those who worked on the railway-track slept in the wagons at night, seventy men to each wagon. This crowding forced us to remain standing and get as much sleep as we could in that position. . .

. . . The soldiers preferred being beaten than the insufferable, continued seventeen hours' toil. This flogging was administered with twisted wires, and yet the soldiers sometimes preferred it to the hard toil without any respite. . .

E. POULAKIDAS, Independent Regiment, aged 21, from Dirachion:

. . . After a stay of three days at Smyrna we were taken to Kassaba. When near the railway station of

Basmahane (before leaving Smyrna) we were ordered to tread under foot the flags of the Greek 18th Regiment which had been spread on the ground. While we were thus forced to commit this outrage, the Turkish populace were yelling insults against the Cross and our religion. . . . I was taken to Ushak with nineteen other sick men. Instead of taking us to the hospital, we were shut up in a dark and damp place, where we were kept for two months. No care was taken of us. We had no clothing or blankets of any kind. The only food given us was wheat boiled in water. No Turkish doctor came to see us. We were visited by Greek doctors, who, however, were not in a position to afford us any help. Of the twenty, seventeen died. I and two of my comrades were saved. . .

E. Trevizakis, soldier of the Engineering Company, XIth Division:

Shows to the Commission both his feet; the Turkish soldiers had nailed shoes on the soles of his feet. The wounds were healing.

He was taken prisoner on August 30, 1922, and underwent this shoeing on September 17, together with fifteen other soldiers, five of whom succumbed a few days later.

He was nursed in the Brusa Hospital by a Greek doctor, being sent there on a cart "aramba" from the Michalitzi Hospital. When enduring the martyrdom of shoeing he was continually being beaten on the head.

With regard to nourishment his statements are in agreement with the other depositions.

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APPENDIX B.

List of Principal Witnesses heard by the Greek Red Cross, together with Extracts from their Evidence.

CAPTAIN.

Vitalis.

SERGEANT-MAJOR.

G. Mantas.

SERGEANTS.

N. Kourtis. | V. Zoumis.

C. Sfikas and J. Skoufis.

CORPORAL.

T. Lazarou.

MEN.

C. Desipris.
J. Gerakitis.
C. Geregalas.
P. Ikonomou.
F. Kardamatis and C. Papailiakis.
N. Matakis.
G. Mavromatis.
N. Moraglis.
C. Photopoulos.
D. Razis.
G. Sapountzoglou.
G. Scalochoritis.
D. Silivriotis.
N. Spanos.
P. Spinghiris.
V. Stephanopoulos.
C. Strapatsas.
G. Tenekidis.
J. Tsourakis.
G. Yaloulou.
E. Zirakis and N. Zacharenakis.

POLICEMAN.

N. E. Efstathiadis.

F. KARDAMATIS, soldier of the Class of 1917, and by C. PAPAILIAKIS, soldier of the Class of 1919, both natives of Ghergheri, Crete:

. . . We were given food only three days after our captivity, and this consisted in a loaf of bread. We stayed in Brusa about forty days, fasting the whole time on bread and gruel, and were conducted thence to

Susurlu, which we left on the decision as to the exchange of prisoners.

During our stay at Susurlu we slept in the stables, without doors or windows; and with such ruined roofs that the rain poured in. We suffered much from the cold and from damp quarters. We were led at break of day to the railway line near Kermasti to repair it. We were all without boots and completely naked with the exception of a few tatters to cover us. Under these conditions, with snow falling thickly on us, we were obliged to toil hard without a moment's respite. If we dared to take any rest we were sure to pay for it dearly by being flogged or beaten with clubs. . . .

G. Scalochoritis, Soldier of the Class of 1921, from Mitylene:

. . . During our weary march towards Brusa, several men of our division attempted to drink water from a river which we were crossing. They were immediately fired at by the Turkish soldiers who were leading the prisoners, and many were killed on the spot. In Brusa the same reception awaited us as in other towns, viz., attack of the populace and plunder of our private property. The bread which we were given at Brusa was mouldy, and contained a greater proportion of earth than of flour.

I left Brusa together with a group of prisoners, and we were led to Panderma. On the way we encountered several dead bodies of what had once been happy Christian inhabitants of this district, where there now exists not a single Christian inhabitant. I was informed later that all the Christians there had been massacred with blows from a crowbar. At Panderma we were imprisoned, and our food consisted of a gruel made of dark

flour and water and served out in sardine tins, once a day, in the morning. Those who suffered most were the artillery men, who were made to undergo endless martyrdom in order to force them to point out the *hiding* places of the missing breechblocks. The Turks *also* used us as beasts of burden, obliging us to pull the wagons which we first loaded with ammunition. They whipped us up worse than any such beasts, while the soldiers or junior officers charged with this work took a *special* pleasure in the whole proceeding.

Many of my comrades died of hunger and cold. Those who were ill were conducted to the hospital, where, however, if it was found that the sick person needed much care, he was taken down to the basement of the hospital and there his end was precipitated by the Turks breaking some of his ribs, and then carrying him upstairs half dead. Very often these unlucky victims were buried only half dead. At Balikesri 21 men were hanged on different false accusations, of which the principal accusation was that they were natives of Asia Minor.

E. ZIRAKIS, soldier of the Class of 1917, from Sitia, Crete, and by N. ZACHARENAKIS, soldier of the Class of 1918, from Lassithion, Crete, both belonging to the 2nd Army Division :

. . . Those who were not able to keep up with the march were killed on the spot. The same happened to any one daring to drop for a moment out of line. On our weary march we encountered the dead bodies of women, young girls and civilians. On our arrival at Brusa we were maltreated by the enraged Turkish populace and we were even pursued as far as the military barracks where they housed us.

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BOOKS WE RECOMMEND.

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A SHEAF OF GREEK FOLK SONGS.

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ALBANIA:

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